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flowers, and flat pods. [1772; < NL, after Filippo delgi Albizzi, a Tuscan nobleman who introduced the silk tree into Italy in the mid-18th century; see -IA]

ALBM, air-launched ballistic missile.

Al-bo-in (al'bo-in', -bō in), n. died A.D. 573?, king of the Langobards 561?–573?

Al-bo-rak (al'bō rāk', -bōrāk), n. Islam. the white horse that Muhammad rode to heaven. [< Ar al-Buraq < Aram bāraq, bāraq mount of the Messiah < Pahlavi bāraq a fabulous steed]

Al-borg (bl'bōrg), n. a seaport in NE Jutland, in Denmark. 154,582. Also, Aalborg.

Al-bright (bl'brit), n. 1. Ivan (Le Lor-raine) (lō lō-rān', lō), 1897–1983, U.S. painter. 2. Ten-ley (Emma) (ten'lē), born 1935, U.S. figure skater. 3. William Fox-well (fōks/wel, -wel), 1891–1971, U.S. archaeologist and biblical historian.

al-bronze (al'bronz'), n. See aluminum bronze.

al-Bu-kha-ri (al'bō khārē), n. Muhammad ibn Is-mā'il (ib'n is mā'il), A.D. 810–870, a collector of the Hadith.

al-bum (al'bōm), n. 1. a bound or loose-leaf book consisting of blank pages, pockets, envelopes, etc., for storing or displaying photographs, stamps, or the like, or for collecting autographs. 2. a phonograph record or set of records containing several musical selections, a complete play, opera, etc.: *Her album of folk songs will be out next month.* 3. the package or container for such a record or records: *The album has a pocket for each record.* 4. a printed book containing an anthology of writings, reproductions of photographs or artwork, musical compositions, etc. [1645–55; 1955–60 for def. 2; < L: neut. sing. of *albus* white, i.e., a blank (tablet) painted white for writing on]

al-bu-men (al byōō'men), n. 1. the white of an egg. 2. Bot. the nutritive matter around the embryo in a seed. 3. Biochem. albumin. [1590–1600; < LL, equiv. to *alb(us)* white, with *s* in -ū- + -men n. suffix]

al-bu-me-nize (al byōō'me niz'), v.t., -nized, -niz-ing. to treat with an albuminous solution. Also, esp. Brit., *al-bu-me-nise*. [ALBUMEN + -IZE] —al-bu-me-niza-tion, n. —al-bu-me-niz'er, n.

albu'men pa'per, Photog. a printing paper coated with albumen, salt, and citric acid and sensitized with silver nitrate, used c1850–80.

albu'men plate', a flexible zinc or aluminum printing plate coated with a photosensitive compound, used in offset printing of usually fewer than 50,000 copies. Cf. deep-etch plate.

al-bu-min (al byōō'men), n. Biochem. any of a class of simple, sulfur-containing, water-soluble proteins that coagulate when heated, occurring in egg white, milk, blood, and other animal and vegetable tissues and secretions. Also, *albumen*. [ALBUMIN (ELEM.) + -IN²]

al-bu-mi-nate (al byōō'me nāt'), n. Biochem. a compound resulting from the action of an alkali or an acid upon albumin. [1855–60; ALBUMIN + -ATE¹]

albu'min col'or, (in textile printing) a color fixed to a fabric by an albuminous mordant.

al-bu-mi-nize (al byōō'me niz'), v.t., -nized, -niz-ing. albumenize. Also, esp. Brit., *al-bu'mi-nise*.

al-bu-mi-noid (al byōō'me noid'), Biochem. —n. 1. any of a class of simple proteins, as keratin, gelatin, or collagen, that are insoluble in all neutral solvents; sclero-protein. —adj. 2. resembling albumen or albumin. [1855–60; ALBUMIN + -OID] —al-bu'mi-nol'dal, adj.

al-bu-mi-nous (al byōō'me nōs), adj. of, containing, or resembling albumen. Also, *al-bu-mi-nose* (al byōō'me nōs'). [1785–95; < LL *albūmīnus*, s. of *albūmen* ALBUMEN + -OUS]

al-bu-mi-nu-ri-a (al byōō'me nōōrē a, -nyōōrē'), n. Pathol. the presence of albumin in the urine. [1835–45; ALBUMIN + -URIA] —al-bu'mi-nu'ri'c, adj.

Al-bu-quer-que (al'bō kür'kē; for 1 also Port. bl'bōker'kē), n. 1. Af-son-so-de (a fōn'sō dē), 1453–1515, founder of the Portuguese empire in the East. 2. a city in central New Mexico. 331,767.

al-bur-num (al bür'nəm), n. Bot. sapwood. [1655–65; < L, equiv. to *albus* (us) white + *urnum* neut. n. suffix] —al-bur'rous, adj.

al-bu-te-rol (al byōō'te rōl', -rol'), n. Pharm. a selective sympathomimetic bronchodilator, C₁₃H₁₇NO₃, inhaled to relax bronchial muscles and ease breathing during an asthma attack. [appar. coined from components of the chemical name]

alc., alcohol.

Al-cae-us (al sē'as), n. 1. fl. c600 B.C., Greek poet of Mytilene. 2. Class. Myth. a son of Androgeus and a grandson of Minos.

al-ca-hest (al'ka hest'), n. alkahest.

Al-ca-i-c (al kā'ik), adj. 1. pertaining to Alcaeus or to certain meters or a form of strophe or stanza used by, or named after, him. —n. 2. Alcaics, Alcaic verses or strophes. [1620–30; < LL *Alcāicus* < Gk *Alkaios*, equiv. to *Alka*(tos) *Alcaeus* + -iōs -ic]

al-ca-lde (al kī'dē; Sp. al ki'the), n., pl. -caides (-kī'dēz; Sp. -ki'thes). (in Spain, Portugal, Southwestern U.S., etc.) 1. a commander of a fortress. 2. a jailer; the warden of a prison. Also, *alcayde*. [1495–1505; < Sp < Ar *al-qa'di* the leader]

Al-ca-ids (al kā'ids), n., pl. Class. Myth. the descendants of Alcaeus.

al-ca-de (al kal'dē; Sp. al kāl'the), n., pl. -des (-dēz; Sp. -thes). (in Spain and Southwestern U.S.) a mayor having judicial powers. Also, *al-cade* (al kād'). [1605–15; < Sp < Ar *al-qādī* the judge]

al-ca-lige-nes (al'ka lijē'ə nēz'), n., pl. -nes. Bacteriol. any of several rod-shaped aerobic or facultatively anaerobic bacteria of the genus *Alcaligenes*, found in the intestinal tract of humans and other vertebrates and in

dairy products. [1919; < NL < F *alcali* + Gk *-genēs*; see -GEN]

Al-can-dre (al kan'drē), n. (in the *Odyssey*) the wife of Polybus who received Helen and Menelaus on their way home from Troy.

Al-can High'way (al'kan). See *Alaska Highway*.

Al-cath-o-u-s (al kath'ō as), n. Class. Myth. 1. a son of Pelops and Hippodamia who married Euachme and became king of Megara. 2. (in the *Iliad*) a Trojan chief slain by Idomeneus.

Al-ca-traz (al'ka traz'), n. a small island in W California, in San Francisco Bay: site of a U.S. penitentiary 1933–63.

Al-ca-de (al ki'dē; Sp. al ki'the), n., pl. -cay-des (-kī'dēz; Sp. -ki'thes). alcaide.

Al-cá-zar (al'kā zār', al kāz'ər; Sp. al kā'thār), n. 1. the palace of the Moorish kings in Séville, Spain: later used by Spanish kings. 2. (l.c.) a castle or fortress of the Spanish Moors. [< Sp < Ar *al the + qasr* < L *castrum* CASTLE, stronghold]

Al-cest-e (al'cest'), n. an opera (1767) by Christoph Willibald Gluck.

Al-cest-is (al ses'tis), n. 1. Also, *Alkestis*. Class. Myth. the wife of Admetus who gave up her life in order that the Fates might save the life of Admetus and later was brought back from Hades by Hercules. 2. (italics) a tragedy (438 B.C.) by Euripides.

alchem., alchemy.

al-che-mist (al'kā mist), n. a person who is versed in or practices alchemy. [1350–1400; ME *alkamist*; prob. < ML *alchymista*, equiv. to *alchymia* ALCHEMY + -ista -ist]

Alchemist, *The*, a comedy (1610) by Ben Jonson.

al-che-mize (al'kā miz'), v.t., -mized, -miz-ing. to change by or as by alchemy; transmute: to alchemize lead into gold. Also, esp. Brit., *al'che-mise*. [1595–1605; ALCHYM(1) + -IZE]

al-che-my (al'kā mē), n., pl. -mies for 2. 1. a form of chemistry and speculative philosophy practiced in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance and concerned principally with discovering methods for transmuting baser metals into gold and with finding a universal solvent and an elixir of life. 2. any magical power or process of transmuting a common substance, usually of little value, into a substance of great value. [1325–1375; earlier *alchimie* < OF *alquémie* < ML *alchymia* < Ar *al the + kīmīā* < Gk *kēmeia* transmutation; r. ME *alchomie*, equiv. to *alkimie* + (*astronomie* ASTRONOMY)] —al-chem-ic (al kem'ik), al'chem'i-cal, al-che-mis-tic (al'kā mis'tik), al'che-mis'ti-cal, adj. —al-chem'i-cal-ly, adv.

al-che-ri-n-ga (al'che ring'gə), n. dreamtime. [1895–1900; < Aranda *aljerrege*]

Al-chuine (al'kwīn), n. Alcuin.

Al-ci-bi-a-des (al'sa bī'a dēz'), n. 450?–404 B.C., Athenian politician and general. —Al'ci-bi-a-de'an, adj.

al-cid (al'sid), adj. 1. Also, *al-ci-dine* (al'si din'). of, pertaining, or belonging to the family Alcidae, comprising the auk, murres, puffins, etc. —n. 2. a bird of the family Alcidae. [< NL *Alcidae* name of the family, equiv. to *Alc(a)* an auk genus (< Scand; see AUK) + -idae -id²]

Al-ci-des (al si'dēz), n. Hercules (def. 1).

Al-cim-e-de (al sim'i dē'), n. Class. Myth. the mother of Jason and Medea.

Al-cim-e-don (al sim'i don'), n. Class. Myth. 1. an Arcadian hero whose daughter, Philao, was seduced by Hercules. 2. (in the *Iliad*) a son of Laerces who was a captain of the Myrmidons under Patroclus.

Al-cin-dor (al sin'dēr), n. (Ferdinand) Lew(is), Jr., original name of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

Al-cin-o-üs (al sin'ō əs), n. (in the *Odyssey*) king of the Phaeacians and father of Nausicaä and Laodamas.

Al-cith-o-ë (al'sith'ō ē), n. Class. Myth. a daughter of Minyas who was driven mad for mocking Dionysus.

ALCM, See *air-launched cruise missile*. Also, ALC.M.

Alc-mae-on (alk mē'en), n. Class. Myth. a son of Amphiaraus and Eryphyle who commanded the second expedition against Thebes. He killed his mother for sending his father to certain death and was driven mad by the Furies.

Alc-man/ic verse' (alk man'ik), n. a form of verse used in Greek drama and Latin dramatic poetry, composed in dactylic tetrameter. [< Gk *Alkmanikós* equiv. to *Alkman* Alcman, a Greek lyric poet (late 7th cent. B.C.) + -ikos -ic]

Alc-me-ne (alk mē'nē), n. Class. Myth. the mother of Hercules by Zeus, who had assumed the form of Amphitryon, her husband. Also, Alkmene, Alc-me-na (alk mē'na).

alco-, a combining form representing *alcohol* in compound words (*alcoholas*), sometimes with the sense "using alcohol as fuel" (*alcoboat*; *alcotruck*). [by false analysis of *ALCOHOL* as *alco*- (an assumed comb. form with -o-) + -hol]

al-co-hol (al'kē hōl', -hol'), n. 1. Also called *ethyl alcohol*, *grain alcohol*, *ethanol*, *fermentation alcohol*, a colorless, limpid, volatile, flammable, water-miscible liquid, C₂H₅OH, having an etherlike odor and pungent, burning taste, the intoxicating principle of fermented liquors, produced by yeast fermentation of certain carbohydrates, as grains, molasses, starch, or sugar, or obtained synthetically by hydration of ethylene or as a by-product of certain hydrocarbon syntheses: used chiefly as a solvent in the extraction of specific substances, in beverages, medicines, organic synthesis, lotions, tonics, co-

logues, rubbing compounds, as an automobile radiator antifreeze, and as a rocket fuel. Cf. *denatured alcohol*, *methyl alcohol*. 2. whiskey, gin, vodka, or any other intoxicating liquor containing this liquid. 3. Chem. a of a class of chemical compounds having the general formula ROH, where R represents an alkyl group and -C a hydroxyl group, as in methyl alcohol, CH₃OH, or ethyl alcohol, C₂H₅OH. [1535–45; < NL < ML < Ar *al-ku* the powdered antimony, the distillate]

al-co-hol-ate (al'kē hō lāt', -ho-, al'kē hō'lit, -hol'), n. Chem. 1. any of a class of compounds, analogous hydrates, containing chemically combined alcohol, chloral alcoholate, C₂Cl₃H₆O₂. 2. alkoxide. [1860–1861; ALCOHOL + -ATE²]

al-co-hol-ic (al'kē hō'lik, -hol'ik), adj. 1. of, pertaining to, or of the nature of alcohol. 2. containing or using alcohol. 3. caused by alcohol. 4. suffering from alcoholism. 5. preserved in alcohol. —n. 6. *Pathol.* a person suffering from alcoholism. 7. a person addicted to intoxicating drinks. [1780–90; ALCOHOL + -IC] —al'co-hol-ic-ly, adv.

—Syn. 6. See *drunkard*.

al-co-hol-ic-i-ty (al'kē hō lis'i tē, -ho-), n. alcohol quality, or strength. [1870–75; ALCOHOLIC + -ITY]

alcohol/i/c psycho/sis, any of a group of major mental disorders, as delirium tremens, Wernicke-Korsak syndrome, and hallucinosis, associated with organic brain injury due to alcohol.

Alcohol/ics Anon/ymous, an organization of alcoholics whose purpose is to stay sober and help others recover from the disease of alcoholism. Abbv: AA. A. al-co-hol-ism (al'kē hō liz'əm, -ho-), n. *Pathol.* chronic disorder characterized by dependence on alcohol, repeated excessive use of alcoholic beverages, the development of withdrawal symptoms on reducing or ceasing intake, morbidity that may include cirrhosis of the liver and decreased ability to function socially and vocally. Cf. *alcoholic psychosis*. [1855–60; ALCOHOL -ISM]

al-co-hol-i-ze (al'kē hō liz', -ho-), v.t., -ized, -iz-ed. 1. to convert into an alcohol. 2. to treat or saturate with an alcohol. 3. to place under the influence of alcoholic beverages; make drunk; besot. Also, esp. Brit., *al'hol-ise*. [1680–90; ALCOHOL + -IZE] —al'co-hol'o-ze-tion, n.

al-co-hol-om-e-ter (al'kē hō lom'i tor, -ho-), n. instrument for finding the percentage of alcohol in a liquid. [1855–60; ALCOHOL + -O + -METER] —al'co-hol-o-met-ric (al'kē hō lō'mē trik, -hol'e-), n. al'co-hol'o-me-ric-al, adj. —al'co-hol-om'e-try, n.

al-co-hol-y-sis (al'kē hō'lē sis, -hol'e-), n. Chemical decomposition resulting from the interaction of a compound and an alcohol. [ALCOHOL + -YSIS] —al'co-hol-yt-ic (al'kē hō līt'ik, -ho-), adj.

Al-con (al'kon), n. Class. Myth. 1. a noted archer who helped Hercules abduct the cattle of Geryon. 2. a Tjan warrior who wounded Odysseus while trying to seize the body of Achilles and who was later killed by Odysseus.

Al-cor (al kōr'), Astron. a star, the fifth-magnitude companion of Mizar in the handle of the Big Dipper [perh. < Ar *al-khawr* the low ground]

Al-co-ran (al'kō rān', -ran', -kō-), n. Alkoran. —co-ran'ic, adj.

Al-co-ran-ist (al'kō rā'nist, -ran'ist, -kō-), n. Isk a person who believes in an absolutely literal interpretation of the Koran. [ALCORAN + -IST]

Al-cott (al'kōt, -kōt), n. 1. (Amos) Bron-son (bro-sən), 1799–1888, U.S. educator and philosopher. 2. daughter Louisa May, 1832–88, U.S. author. 3. a man given name.

al-co-ve (al'kōv), n. 1. a recess or small room adjacent to or opening out of a room: a *dining alcove*. 2. a recess in a room for a bed, bookcases, or the like. 3. any recessed space, as a bower in a garden. [1670–80; < F *cōve* < Sp *alcoba* < Ar *al-qubba* the dome] —Syn. nook, bay.

Al-cuin (al'kwīn), n. (Ealhwine Flaccus) A.D. 735–8 English theologian and scholar; teacher and adviser to Charlemagne. Also, Alchuine. Also called *Albinus*.

al-ko-nar-i-an (al'sē nār'ē en), n. 1. any ant zoan coelenterate of the subclass Alcyonaria; as corals and sea anemones, having the tentacles and other parts in branches or segments of eight. —adj. 2. longing or pertaining to the Alcyonaria. [1875–80; < Alcyonaria(i) < Gk *alkyon*(ion) a type of coral hat from its resemblance to the nest of the kingfisher (*alkyōn*) + L *-aria* –ARY] + -AN]

Al-cy-o-ne (al si'ē nē), n. 1. a third-magnitude star in the constellation Taurus: brightest star in the Pleiades. 2. Also, *Halcyon*, *Halcyone*. Class. Myth. a daughter of Aeolus who, with her husband, Ceyx, was transformed into a kingfisher.

Al-cy-o-neus (al si'ē nyōōs', -nēs), n. Class. Myth. a giant who threw a stone at Hercules and was killed when Hercules hit the stone back with his club. A giant who, invulnerable in his own country, was dragged by Hercules to another country and there killed.

Ald., Alderman. Also, ald.

Al-da (al'dā, əl'dā, əl'vā-, əl'vā-), n. 1. Frances, 1885–1952, operatic singer. 2. a male or female given name.

Al-dan (ul dān'), n. a river in the Soviet Union, Asia, flowing NE from the Yabloni Mountains to Lena. ab. 1500 mi. (2415 km) long.

Al-deb-a-ran (al deb'ər en), n. a first-magnitude s

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, cāpe, dāre, pārt; set, ēqual; if, o'er, örder, oil, öök, böök, böut; up, ürge; child; sing, shoo; i that; zh as in treasure. ä = as in alone, äle as in system, i = easily, o as in gallop, u as in circus; * as in fire (fir'), hour (o) and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (krād'l), button (but'n). See the full key inside the front cover.

*Dedicated to the memory of
Jess Stein*

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